ABSTRACT

Obstetric hemorrhage is a major cause of maternal mortality in developing countries with incidence rate of 40-60%, 3-4% of them are with antepartum bleeding as placenta previa as the most common cause. The frequency of placenta previa is 1-2% with an incidence of 1:200 delivery. The frequency of placenta previa in Sungailiat Bangka Hospital in 2012-2014 was 2.2%, 2.1%, 2.9% with incidence rate 1: 34 delivery. The purpose of this study was to identify risk factors associated with antepartum hemorrhage due to placenta previa in Sungailiat Bangka Hospital.

This study was cross sectional study. The population were pregnant women and in labor women as many as 994 women. Sample size of 100 was selected by simple random sampling. The Independent variable was antepartum hemorrhage due to placenta previa and dependent variable were maternal age, parity, history of caserean section, history of curettage. Data sources used was medical record. Data was analyzed using Chi square test.

The result showed that among 100 women, 24 of them experienced placenta previa, 33% at age > 30 years, 29% with parity 3, 50% with a history of caserean section, 53% with a history of curettage. Statistical analysis showed risk factors for placenta previa was maternal age (p=0.037), parity (p=0.0018), history of caserean section (p=0.035), history of curettage (p=0.008).

The result showed that risk factor for antepartum hemorrhage due to placenta previa was age, parity, history of caserean section, and history of curettage.

Keyword: risk factor, hemorrhage antepartum, placenta previa